Fam. Cicadidæ.

XLVI.—Description of a new Species of the Homopterous Family Cicadide. By W. L. DISTANT.

Subfam. CICADINÆ.

Cicada timorensis, sp. n.

3. Body above castaneous. Head with a central spot to front, the anterior angles of the vertex and a spot on base at inner margins of the eyes pale ochraceous; ocelli dark shining ochraceous; a small dark spot on the anterior angles of the vertex just above the insertion of the antennæ and a similar spot on the ochraceous area at the inner margins of the eyes; eyes olivaceous or castaneous. Pronotum with the anterior, lateral, and posterior margins ochraceous, its disk much varied with the same hue and with a pale central longitudinal fascia, widened posteriorly, where it contains two distinct castaneous spots; posterior margin inwardly castaneous. Mesonotum ochraceous, with five large castaneous spots, four obconical (of which the two central are smallest) starting from the anterior margin, the fifth basal and triangularly produced across disk. Metanotum and cruciform elevation ochraceous, the last with its anterior angles dark castaneous. Abdomen castaneous, the basal segmental margins palely tomentose. Head beneath, sternum, legs, rostrum, and opercula pale ochraceous; face with a triangular spot at base and a central fascia castaneous; abdomen with the posterior segmental margins and the anal appendage ochraceous.

Tegmina and wings pale hyaline, their extreme bases ochraceous, each with two small dark spots; the venation dark ochraceous or castaneous; tegmina with the costal

membrane ochraceous.

The rostrum extends to the posterior coxæ; the opercula are about half the length of the abdomen, their inner margins straight and contiguous, their apices broadly convex, their outer margins moderately concavely sinuate.

The face is very strongly transversely striate.

Long., excl. tegm., 3 26 millim.; exp. tegm. 80 millim.

Hab. Malayan Archipelago; Timor.

This species is nearest allied to *C. coronata*, Dist., from which it differs by the different colour-markings, the opercula not overlapping at their inner margins, &c.